

**ROTARY HEAT ENGINE****ABSTRACT**

The engine consists of an annular array of chambers (hot leg), individually  
5 connected to an adjacent continuous condenser (cold leg), and containing a  
quantity of working fluid and gas – the gas usually being the fluid's own saturated  
vapor. When a temperature differential exists between the chambers and  
condenser – either by means of heat being applied to the chambers or cooling  
being applied to the condenser, or both – a resultant difference in vapor pressure  
10 is created; and while fluid within chambers on one lateral side is forced into the  
condenser, the positioning of the interconnecting ducts allows fluid to run freely  
from the condenser into chambers on the opposite upper lateral side. The weight  
imbalance and resultant torque created by such displacement of fluid causes the  
whole device to rotate, together with the axle to which it is secured.